

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- After talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 15 August, U.S. envoy Philip Habib "could feel satisfied" that Israel has moderated its positions in order to guarantee that the agreement on the PLO's evacuation from Beirut will be concluded as soon as possible, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that France has guaranteed to withdraw its forces if the PLO halts the evacuation, the radio said Israel is now prepared for a French Army unit to enter west Beirut at the start of the evacuation process. On the other hand, Israel still insists as an absolute condition for agreeing to the settlement that the "terrorists" return the captured pilot and the bodies of nine IDF soldiers. On other aspects of the withdrawal, the radio said Israel will remove its roadblocks on the Beirut-Damascus road when the "terrorists" pass along the highway and that no UN observers will be stationed in Beirut except the small unit already located there. Israel has also dropped its demand that the PLO submit a namelist of those departing Beirut, according to a related IDF radio report which noted that Habib brought to Israel a breakdown of the countries of destination of 7,100 "terrorists." The remaining Syrian forces in Beirut will likewise leave the capital, Jerusalem radio said. However, in remarks broadcast by the radio, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reiterated Israeli's concern that a nucleus of "terror organizations" may remain in Beirut. Earlier, the radio reported that over 2,000 "terrorists" have succeeded in acquiring foreign documents that could enable them to remain in Beirut.

Prime Minister Begin said a settlement of the Beirut problem may be reached by the end of this week, according to IDF radio. Begin also told the Cabinet to forget its harsh meeting 12 August in which Defense Minister Sharon was criticized. In a 14 August interview with Jerusalem radio, Sharon denied he intends to resign and defended the bombing of Beirut as necessary both to ensure the safety of Israeli soldiers and to speed up the progress of the negotiations. He said there is no cause for alarm about the state of U.S.-Israeli relations, adding that through Israel's action in Lebanon the United States "has received on a silver platter a tremendous achievement vis-a-vis the Soviets" whose helplessness in the Middle East was revealed.

PLO, Syrian Positions; Beirut Talks -- The PLO agreed to release the plan on how its 9,000 fighters will be distributed in Arab states but has refused to provide a list of their names, Voice of Lebanon radio asserted. The radio said Lebanon informed U.S. envoy Habib that the multinational force must be an advance force and that the Lebanese Army could supervise the Palestinian withdrawal and secure west Beirut. Later, former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam stated that the PLO submitted a new plan for the withdrawal of over 7,000 fighters to seven Arab states, Beirut radio reported.

Damascus radio alleged that Israel is imposing "impossible terms" for a political solution to the Beirut issue and that Syria rejects the Israeli demand for the evacuation of Syrian forces from Beirut. In contrast, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians will withdraw from Beirut immediately following the PLO departure. The radio also noted that Syria has set up camps near Damascus for the arriving Palestinians.

After a meeting with U.S. envoy Habib on 13 August, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said that Lebanon and the PLO approved the plan for the Palestinian departure, Beirut radio revealed. In a television interview with Al-Wazzan after further talks with Habib, reported by the radio, he warned that 19 August may not be the first day of the PLO departure because it is also presidential election day.

Palestinian, Syrian Comments -- In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf criticized Arab countries saying they have not met because they do not want to meet and do not want to aid the Palestinians. He said he is pessimistic about the negotiations but that the fighters would leave Beirut if the exit is "honorable." He stressed that no Palestinian civilians would leave their camps.

A commentary carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio described U.S. envoy Habib as "a distinguished and talented" man who is "not unbiased and neutral" because he exerts limited pressure on Israel. According to a Damascus radio commentary, the real U.S. stand toward Israel is not one of "firmness," because the United States aims at the "liquidation and evacuation" of Palestinians from Beirut.

'Arafat Message to Fahd -- In a cable to Saudi King Fahd carried by Riyadh radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat thanked the Saudis for their "honorable" stand to confront the Israelis and for King Fahd's effective contacts with the U.S. President.

'Arafat Interview -- In an interview with an Israeli correspondent reported by the paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT 'Arafat said his recognition of UN resolutions on the Palestinian-Israeli issue included the UN resolution on the establishment of the State of Israel.

Saudi Court Statement -- A Saudi Royal Court statement carried by SPA expressed optimism over the UN resolution on halting the fighting in Lebanon and called for the UN Security Council to make greater efforts in this regard to help end Israeli "disregard" for humanitarian principles.

Military Situation -- The cease-fire in Beirut held throughout the weekend, according to Beirut radio reports, as did the continuation of the supply blockade. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, limited clashes took place in various areas and all sides reinforced their positions. A car bomb exploded on 14 August in the town of Bhamdun, killing 9 and injuring 40 people, the radio reported; the IDF spokesman said two Israeli soldiers were killed in the explosion, IDF radio said. In the eastern sector, Jerusalem radio claimed that several violations by the "terrorists" occurred over the weekend. Earlier, IDF radio reported that the Syrians and Israelis had reinforced their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley and eastern sector of Lebanon.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Reaction to Libyan Proposal -- The PDRY and YAR presidents have informed Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi of their agreement with his proposal that Arab leaders send 10 military divisions to Syria to fight Israel, JANA reported on 15 August. Earlier, a Sudanese "responsible source" announced that if Al-Qadhdhafi is serious, Sudan would be prepared to send a division, a squadron of aircraft and a number of officers to be placed under his command, SUNA reported.

In a message to Arab leaders, broadcast by Tripoli radio on 13 August, Al-Qadhdhafi specified the composition of his proposed force: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Sudan should each provide a division; Syria would provide two; Jordan would send two brigades and the Yemens, Kuwait and the UAE would send one brigade each. Meanwhile, Palestinians in Libya held a conference in which they supported the establishment of a unified Arab army under Al-Qadhdhafi's leadership, the radio reported, and decided to establish training camps for Arab revolutionaries and clandestine military cells to strike at "imperialist interests which have implanted the Zionist enemy in the Arab homeland."

Saudi-Syrian Contacts, Fes Summit -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal who is on a visit to Damascus, SANA reported. The Saudi minister conveyed a message from King Fahd requesting that Syria attend the reconvened Fes summit conference and discuss all the issues on the agenda, Monte Carlo radio reported citing informed sources. The summit will resume within 4 weeks and will discuss King Fahd's Middle East peace plan, the radio said.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- According to Iraqi military communiqués carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi forces killed 11 Iranians in the northern sector and 3 in the central sector, while Iranian artillery hit Basra on 15 August. The Abadan revolution guards fired on the Al-Faw oil installations in Iraq damaging them and killing 25 Iraqis, Tehran radio reported. An IRNA report said over 50 Iraqis were killed by artillery fire across the Shatt al-'Arab.

Iraqi Warnings -- In a speech to a group of soldiers, carried by Baghdad radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn warned Iran that in the future Iraq will strike at "vital" Iranian targets. He reiterated the warning to foreign vessels approaching Khark Island oil installations that it is an area of military operations and therefore a target for the Iraqi Air Force. Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah subsequently claimed that Iran is preparing an attack in the central sector, INA reported.

Iran

Oil Minister in Damascus -- Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi met with Syrian President al-Asad and Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus to discuss the venue of the upcoming nonaligned meetings, Tehran radio reported. According to the radio, Khaddam affirmed that Syria would not participate in any nonaligned meeting held in Iraq. In remarks cited by IRNA, Gharazi stated Iran would provide free oil to any country willing to fight Israel and the United States.

Qotbzadeh Trial -- The trial of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh began at Evin Prison on 14 August as scheduled, with Qotbzadeh explaining that he had not intended to overthrow the Islamic Republic or Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni but to overthrow the government, IRNA reported.

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IRANIAN DELEGATION MEETS DOHA, ERSHAD; DEPARTS

BK151307 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The four-member Iranian delegation led by deputy foreign minister [title as heard] Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam left Dacca today for Nepal at the end of its 2-day visit to Bangladesh. Prior to his departure Shaykh ol-Eslam and members of his delegation called on Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha and discussed bilateral matters and issues relating to the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held in Niamey, Niger, from Friday next. The Iranian deputy minister also discussed possibilities of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation during its stay in the capital called on Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad last night and handed over to him a letter from President Khamene'i of Iran. The delegation also exchanged views with the CMLA on the issues concerning the seventh nonaligned summit.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA, UAE

BK130912 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Minister for Finance and Planning Dr A.M.A. Muhith left Dacca today on a week-long visit to Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. During his stay in Saudi Arabia, Muhith will hold talks with his Saudi counterpart on bilateral economic relations. He is also expected to meet the president of the Islamic Development Bank. The finance minister's visit to Saudi Arabia is the followup of the visit of Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt Gen H.M. Ershad to Saudi Arabia in May last.

After a visit to Saudi Arabia, the finance minister will go to Abu Dhabi. During his stay in Abu Dhabi, Muhith will meet the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and the finance minister of the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. He will discuss with his UAE counterpart bilateral economic relations. The minister is expected to return home on the 19th of this month.

NIGHT CURFEW IN METROPOLITAN DACCA EXTENDED

BK141544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Dacca, Aug 14 (AFP) -- The night curfew, a regular feature of metropolitan Dacca since Bangladesh's first military takeover exactly seven years ago, has been extended by an hour to restrict movement between 12 midnight and 4 am, a martial law administrator has announced.

The extension was made yesterday in the name of sub-zonal martial law administrator of the metropolitan city who ordered the new curfew hours to be enforced with "immediate effect and until further orders."

The announcement was repeated frequently over radio and television yesterday evening and carried by most dailies this morning.

The curfew had in fact been an hour shorter since the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, which ended late in July. It was then effective between 1 am and 4 pm.

People were advised to take note of the new curfew hours and warned that violators would be dealt with severely.

Since the military takeover by General Hussain Mohammad Ershad last March the curfew has been strictly enforced in the capital and other towns and in the first few months several hundred people were arrested in Dacca alone accused of violating it.

Meanwhile the military authorities have deplored that cleanliness in Dacca city "has deteriorated remarkably over the past weeks."

City dwellers were asked to keep their premises and surroundings clean and tidy, and warned that surprise checks would be conducted by local martial law authorities and defaulters would be severely dealt with.

GANDHI DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS

BK150644 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0205 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Address by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a rally in New Delhi on 15 August to mark Indian Independence Day -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear sisters and brothers: My compliments not only to the people of Delhi and those sitting before me, but also to the millions of Indians who are watching this ceremony via satellite and are with us on this day of happiness. Simultaneously, I also want my voice to reach, not only through the electronic media but also through the heart, millions of Indian men and women who live outside our country. Today is the 36th anniversary of our independence and we are standing at this historic Red Fort which has long been the symbol of our feeling for independence.

Today, we are faced with every kind of danger and hardship. Each of you here knows that millions of our countrymen, including farmers, laborers and women, are facing the problem of unemployment. The fruits of independence still have not fully reached our scheduled castes, backward classes and our tribal people, who have not been able to avail themselves of the fruits of industrialization and modernism. But we are all united in our fight against this. Now we are paying full attention to them. If this task has not yet been accomplished, it has not been due to a lack of will or effort on our part but because such a huge task cannot be accomplished magically or in a day. It takes time, regardless of the intensity of our will and the magnitude of the effort we put into it. It is the cooperation of the people as well as our will that provides speed and momentum to such works. If the people stand united and show the same spirit in our fight against poverty and in our task to uplift India as they exhibited during our freedom struggle, or the same spirit of standing unitedly behind our valiant officers and soldiers and our army in the wake of attacks on us, we can march forward more speedily.

What was the plan of the foreign rulers when they dominated our country -- the greatest weakness of our country? They tried to sow seeds of discord among us in the name of religion or on other grounds in order to weaken our army, the peaceful army of Gandhiji, the army of our freedom fighters. But we did not fall prey to their trap. There have been certain disturbances and riots but in general we have moved forward on our chosen path. When we move forward, we see many paths -- big and small, but we must choose the path on which to move forward. Our country, which has faced massive poverty and backwardness and which was even at times alarmed, has not many paths before it. In reality, it has only one path to tread and that is the path of unity which will strengthen our nation, society and country and which is not intimidated by dangers and hardship.

We faced hardships before independence. Many of the people sitting before us today and many of our countrymen who were born after independence cannot even imagine the magnitude of humiliation we faced. They cannot even picture true poverty. No doubt, there is still poverty in the country. But, at the same time, the middle class has grown both in size and strength. Today, there is some unemployment, but many people have been and are being provided with better opportunities for employment, service and for moving forward and as fast as the pace of work and development moves forward, which will create more such opportunities.

There was a time in our country when we had to extend our hands in begging. Now we can produce foodgrain in our country although not enough because the population is growing. We require more land, foodgrains, education, health care and many other things which we could not have considered earlier, but which have now become necessities for every individual and every family. Although we are now working to distribute whatever limited resources we have to ensure less injustice, an individual must still face hardships and scarcity. We are marching forward to provide justice to more and more people.

Today, who are our enemies? Maybe they are or will be our external enemies. Poverty is the oldest enemy of our country and countries like ours. Economic backwardness is also our enemy. But the greatest enemy, which has weakened India to the point of using its independence and which can weaken and is now weakening India, is disunity in the name of religion, language, regionalism or casteism -- anything which raises artificial walls to separate one brother from another. I ask you, what country has moved forward without unity and hard work? We want our army to be strong, not to attack others but to defend our borders and preserve our country's security. We want industrial development and increased agricultural production to provide employment for people and to bring about some comfort and happiness in the lives of all people and, to some extent, raise their standard of living.

We are a peace-loving nation and we want this feeling of peace, not only in our own country but also in the entire world. But how can it be possible when rumors spread like woodworms? The voice of injustice cries out. We know that sometimes injustice, atrocities and corruption do occur, but how can one fight against them? Can a weak government fight against them? Can a government which is itself being attacked continuously keep the poor safe and save the minorities? Can that government hold the head of the nation high in the world?

The time has now come to eliminate these things. Actually, it has never gone away, but we need to do so more now than ever before because of the mounting tensions in the world, the dangers and the hardships, especially the massive poverty and backwardness that we are facing today. The entire world is, more or less, facing the same situation. Today, the problems of unemployment, rising prices and unsatisfactory economic conditions prevail even in the richest and the strongest of nations.

I have had the opportunity to visit a number of nations and even where I and our other ministers have not gone personally, we have information about them also. Every country is anxious about many things. But the greatest anxiety is to know which direction this human race -- which has acquired such a vast store of knowledge and enhanced capability -- is moving. Is it going to commit suicide or destroy our beautiful earth? This question has become a subject of contemplation for most of the people of the world and there are movements organized, articles written and speeches delivered on this issue in capitals and other cities of the world.

There are three major dangers: first, the large-scale stockpiling by various countries of the deadliest of weapons -- weapons that can destroy the human race, its buildings, its cities and its fields. Second, there is the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations. We find this disparity in our country as well as in other poor nations. We do not hide this. But we are at least making efforts to move our nation toward socialism and the main drift of our socialism is to lessen this disparity by bringing about social equality to a larger extent and ensuring that the fruits of independence reach every house and every individual. The third danger lies in our greed. Whether we exploit coal or oil or keep our eyes on others' oil or on other things, we do not think about the impact our doings today will have on future generations and on future times. These are the three important matters.

We are proud we are Indians. India is a country which is neither much better nor more beautiful than other nations. But what, then, has been the source of its greatness and the characteristics that have preserved it for thousands of years and have provided our people with the capability and strength to face any hardship? Our strength lies in our traditional lofty ideals. In India, we, being human beings, might have committed thousands of personal mistakes. But we have always kept our eyes on one high objective which we find not only in the unity of India but, in the broader context, in the unity of the entire human race.

We are all Indian citizens and no one among us should ever perform, say or even think anything that might belittle mother India. A great responsibility has been bestowed on us -- and not only on us but on future generations. India is not a nation that will last 5, 10 or 100 years. It has existed for thousands of years and it will exist thousands of years from now.

I am thus calling on you for that future and the sacrifice and services involved in it. I have complete confidence that in this task, whatever our beliefs, political or other differences, we will unite as soldiers of India. Of course, we do not wear uniforms -- we respect and feel proud of those persons who do -- but we are no less soldiers than they in the struggle to bring prosperity to India. Thus, once again I appeal to you to unite, strengthen ourselves, (?consolidate) and happily march forward, accepting the difficulties in the task of beautifying the already beautiful nation and cleansing everything -- whether it is the dirt on the street or inside the house or dirt in our minds. Everyone should take the responsibility himself.

It has become our habit to blame others. We say that others are making mistakes. One should ask himself: Am I doing the right thing? Am I prepared to make every effort to prevent wrong doing? Each one of us, big or small, must ask this question of himself. When one thinks in such a way and changes himself, will it not thereby bring about a change in society or the nation? Ask this question in your own heart.

Once again I extend my congratulations to you on this day. [applause]

LOK SABHA OPENS DEBATE ON NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK160938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Lok Sabha has begun an 8-hour debate on the opposition-sponsored motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. Moving the motion, H.N. Bahuguna, Democratic Socialist Party, criticized the government for not bringing about a socialistic turn in its development schemes as it has been claiming. He referred to a wide range of fields in which, he alleged, the government has failed to achieve the goals. The problems of the northeast remain unresolved. There is lack of resources for under-developed areas. The government has been favoring only capitalists, monopolists and multinationals. These were some of the allegations made by Bahuguna during his speech which was frequently marked by protest from the treasury benches.

A ruling party member who spoke immediately after said all the matters raised by Bahuguna have been discussed in this very session of the Lok Sabha. The motion brought by him and other opposition members only reflects their negative attitude. They only want to try to embarrass the speaker and the government. But, he said, this is not new to this house. Such motions have been brought earlier, also. The Congress-I member pointed out that Bahuguna lacks political credibility. He has changed party six times barely in 5 years.

At the outset, Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar announced that 8 hours have been allotted for the discussion and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi will intervene around 1900 [1330 GMT].

POLICE, MOBS IN 'PITCHED BATTLE' IN KASHMIR

BK131558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 13 (AFP) -- More than 65 persons, including 30 police personnel, were injured today in a pitched battle between mobs and police at Sopore township, in Indian-held Kashmir, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported today.

Quoting official information, the agency said that police fired several rounds into the air to disperse violent mobs.

The protests were over a state government decision to locate the agriculture university at Srinagar, the capital of Indian Kashmir, rather than at Sopore, which is famous for apple cultivation.

Before opening fire, the police used batons and tear gas to disperse the crowds which attacked them with stones.

The town, which lies about 45 kms from Srinagar, also observed a bundh (strike) on a call from the all parties action committee which is leading the agitation.

All shops, education institutions and other establishments remained closed in the town.

Attendance in almost all the government offices was "very thin," the reports added.

SPOKESMAN ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT VENUE DECISION

BK131557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 13 (AFP) -- A decision on the venue for the controversial seventh nonaligned summit now rested on discussions in New York among permanent representatives of the nonaligned countries to the United Nations, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

[Words indistinct] have begun their exercise for reaching a consensus on the venue and date of the conference, according to a Foreign Office spokesman here today.

Although India had been favoured by both Iraq and Iran, New Delhi would have to await the decisions of the New York meeting, where representatives have to reach a consensus on the venue and the date before making any preparations.

The summit was originally scheduled to begin in Baghdad on September 6, but Iraq, bogged down in its war with Iran, has had to abandon plans to stage the summit.

The spokesman was commenting on a reported statement yesterday by Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Shikhul Islam that although Iran opposed to Baghdad as the venue it still wanted the summit to take place as scheduled on September 6.

He was also understood to have said that his government was also against holding any pre-summit foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad on September 2 as proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The first hurdle the nonaligned representatives in New York will have to face is the foreign ministers meeting which has to be held, as procedure demands, to ratify the decisions on the future of the summit, according to Foreign Ministry sources here.

While Iraq has demanded that it should take place in Baghdad, Cuba, current chairman of the movement, has proposed that it should be convened in Havana on August 21 and 22.

India has still not expressed its official view on either the Cuban or the Iraqi proposal, apparently because of the friendly relations it maintains with both Iraq and Iran, the sources noted.

The non-aligned representatives in New York as well as the Iraqi and Iranian Governments had already begun consultation with Cuba, the spokesman noted.

"We will abide by whatever the consensus that emerges at the New York meeting," he said.

RAO RULES OUT MIDDLE EAST POLICY CHANGE

BK130932 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has ruled out any change in India's foreign policy regarding West Asia in view of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq conflict. Replying to a calling attention motion on the subject moved by Jaswant Singh, BJP [Bhartiya Janata Party] and two others in Rajya Sabha, Rao said there is need for great tenacity in following our foreign policy. Our fundamental approach is that whatever solution is arrived at to end Israeli aggression, it should have two elements: One, it should have the concurrence of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese Government and, two, it must be only a first step simultaneous with a search for a comprehensive settlement to ensure inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

He also informed the house that the Indian ambassador in Beirut has recommended to the government that it is not necessary to close our mission there. Rao said the ambassador has been given authority to evacuate our mission personnel or their families as and when necessary. All members of our mission in Lebanon are safe.

He also informed the house today that the government is trying to get Dal Khalsa activists repatriated who hijacked an Indian aircraft to Pakistan last year.

RAO HAILS RESULTS OF GANDHI'S U.S. VISIT

BK131313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao told the Lok Sabha today that the prime minister's visit to the United States was for goodwill and friendship and served this purpose effectively and constructively. Making a statement on Mrs Gandhi's visit, he said there were several indications that India's role as a factor of stability and moderation in its region and in the broader international context are being recognized. Mrs Gandhi's visit was useful in putting forward India's basic policy in generating greater friendship and understanding between the two countries.

Narasimha Rao said the prime minister had pointed out that development of India's friendship with one country does not exclude friendly relations with any other nation. According to indications available in Washington, this has been recognized.

The statement also said that the agreement for the supply of fuel for Tarapur by France removes the major point of friction while safeguarding our interests and principles.

The Congress-I parliamentary party has expressed happiness at the prime minister's successful U.S. visit. In a resolution adopted this morning it hailed the visit as an unparalleled success politically and personally for Mrs Gandhi. The visit was undertaken at a time when the India-U.S. relations had reached a delicate stage. The resolution says that once again, because of the statesmanship of the prime minister, the horizon of the relations has become brighter. The general body of the party held a meeting as the monsoon session of the parliament is coming to a close.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IMASHEV ARRIVES

BK140751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Soviet Vice President S.N. Imashev arrived in New Delhi today on a 12-day visit to India. He was received at the airport among others by Commerce Minister Shivraj Patil.

Speaking on the occasion, Imashev said he is happy to be in India at a time when it is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its independence and the 11th anniversary of the historic Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. He hoped that his visit will help in further strengthening bilateral relations.

Shivraj Patil said Indo-Soviet relations have a strong foundation and Imashev's visit will help in further consolidating friendship and understanding between peoples of the two nations.

IRAN'S HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI CONTINUES VISIT

IRNA Reports Talks

LD131038 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 12 IRNA -- Iran's Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani and members of the Iranian top-ranking delegation to India, were received here today by the Indian President Mr Singh, at 14:45 hours (Tehran time) at the presidential palace.

The Indian president welcomed the Iranian delegation headed by Speaker Hasehmi-Rafsanjani and wished them success. During the meeting mutual relations in foreign and cultural affairs as well as in arts and literature were discussed and the two sides expressed willingness to expand bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed in this meeting the rightful stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran in regard with the Iraqi imposed war as well as Iran's efforts against convulsion in the sensitive Indian Ocean and Middle East regions.

The Iranian mission also accepted an offer by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for holding second round of talks between the two sides. Today, during the meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, the Iranian Majlis speaker thanked her for India's accepting of the Islamic Republic request to hold the upcoming nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi instead of Baghdad.

In another development today, the Iranian top-ranking mission met and conferred with the Indian foreign minister, Narasimha Rao. The two sides discussed issues of mutual interest and matters pertaining to the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit conference.

Addresses Bombay Muslims

LD140906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] According to an IRNA and Central News Unit dispatch the high-ranking delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, continuing its visit to India, arrived in Bombay from New Delhi yesterday for a visit and participation in the Friday prayers of the Bombay Muslim citizens and was welcomed by the president of the local council and our country's consul-general in Bombay.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani together with his entourage then took part in a meeting of a group of members of the Islamic association of the city's Muslim citizens who had gathered at the airport to welcome him. He replied to their questions and extolled their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Later the Iranian delegation took part in the Friday prayer ceremonies of the Bombay Muslims, held in the city's great mosque, and was accorded a warm welcome by the Bombay worshippers. After the Friday prayers, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in an important speech, expounded on the achievements of Iran's Islamic revolution. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

After Iran's Islamic revolution the biggest base of Western colonialism, particularly that of the United States, was dismantled in the region. The inordinate export of oil to the West was halted and Iran was turned into a base for disseminating right and virtue and for supporting the deprived and meek all over the world. The center of the world liberation movements, particularly the Islamic movements, was set up in Iran.

He also referred to the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage by the Muslim students following the line of the imam and identified the outcome of their revolutionary deed as the disgrace of the United States.

Continuing his speech, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran said: With the nationalization of the banks, the domination of the court capitalists, who used to suck the people's blood, was terminated and the banks were then placed at the service of the people. For the development of the country, priority was given to the rural areas and the deprived regions and workers' wages were increased up to 300 percent. Contrary to the past when the government was under the domination of the Pahlavi dynasty, the gentry and thieves, today the government is being run by the hands of the deprived people and their representatives.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani also referred to the course of the Iranian revolution as adhering to the tenets of the Koran and Islamic issues, saying: In Iran today, in place of drunk, thieving and criminal rulers, people such as our illustrious imam and educated Muslim young people are administering society. For the first time in history we have demonstrated to the world how a nation has been able, without enlisting the help of the USSR the United States or any other power, to carry out a revolution and, thanks to the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution, Islam has gained a new life and thereby neutralized the efforts of the atheistic school of Marxism which used to lead our youth astray with its deceitful slogans.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then noted: Because of these and scores of other achievements, the world bullies decided to destroy this revolution. In this connection they imposed a war on us, encouraged their domestic agents to embark on murder and assassination and, while imposing an economic blockade on us, they closed the routes for the import of goods into Iran. But so far, the Islamic revolution, thanks to the sagacity of our leader and the support of the people, has triumphed over all the ostensible problems and lifted its head with pride.

In conclusion, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, while emphasizing the need to fill the mosques with worshippers, referred to the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran regime as that of the mosque, adding: We want the Islamic Republic of Iran to become a model for the Islamic countries wherein there would be neither the arrogant nor the meek, a model which would reflect the values to the free and jihad-waging people. This is a claim made by those who have proved that they simultaneously have the power to build the country and wage war against an aggressive enemy.

Further Report

LD141146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The special correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in India has sent a report on the continuation of the formal visit of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and his entourage to India.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In continuation of their tour, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his entourage arrived in Bombay yesterday morning.

After taking part at the Friday prayers in Bombay's Khwaja Mosque, Mr Hashemin-Rafsanjani made a speech to the congregation. While describing the important effects of the Iranian Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: For the first time in the history of world revolutions, the nation of Iran showed that people can revolt without any help from the Soviet Union or America. We did not receive help from any foreign country during our revolution and at the time of our struggle, nor have we relied on any foreign country since the revolution. Therefore we can condemn the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, the same as condemning U.S. and Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Satisfied With Talks

BK160424 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Speaker of the Iranian parliament Rafsanjani has expressed satisfaction over his talks with Indian leaders and members of parliament. Speaking to newsmen in Lucknow last evening he said his country totally agrees with India that the policy of tyranny should end in the whole world. He said all UN member countries should have equal rights and no one of the Security Council should have a right to veto.

About the Gulf war, he said Iran will continue to fight until Iraq accepts Tehran's point of view.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

BK120954 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 4-day official visit to the country. He was received at the airport by Labor Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad, Mongolian Ambassador in India B. Jargalsayhan and senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Mangalyn Dugersuren told newsmen at the airport that bilateral issues especially in the field of cultural exchanges would come up during his discussions with Indian leaders. He expressed the hope that his visit would further strengthen relations between the two countries.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

BK140921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] India and Mongolia signed two protocols in New Delhi today: One is in the field of agricultural research and another in the field of health. G.P. Gautam, director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and S.S. Sidhu, health secretary, signed the protocols for India. On behalf of Mongolia, its Ambassador B. Jargalsayhan signed both protocols. The protocols were signed in the presence of Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuren and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

The protocols envisaged exchange of scientists, technologists and trainees. The two countries will also exchange germ plasma and breeding material including seeds and plant material. The two countries will import and export scientific equipment of common interest. They have also agreed to form a joint consultative committee of experts to implement the agricultural protocol.

The Mongolian foreign minister called on President Zail Singh at Rashtrapati Bhavan [president house] this morning. Their meeting lasted half an hour.

PRESIDENT MAKES INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH

SK140728 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT Aug 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] is observing. The president hoisted the national flag at a colorful and magnificent function at the Presidency in Rawalpindi at 0900 this morning [0400 GMT] and joined the entire nation in chanting the national anthem. On the occasion, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said: On this independence day let us pledge, under the shadow of the national flag, to establish a better, stabler and more prosperous society in Pakistan. He said: We have to decorate the beloved homeland with the principles of faith in God, unity and discipline and set up a welfare state according to Islamic tenets. A welfare state where there will be no poor and destitute and where the rich will take care of the poor according to Islamic values; where elders love the younger ones and the young respect their elders and children respect their parents; where teachers provide guidance to the young generation and students honor their teachers; where the mosques are filled with worshippers and where the system of zakat is further improved and streamlined.

The president said we have to establish in Pakistan a pious society with a distinctive character and, in this Pakistan, it would be our duty to pay special consideration to the rights of the minorities. The president said it would be our endeavor to present to the nation a positive structure of a true Islamic system by next independence day. The president categorically said we have to launch a campaign to eliminate the evils of bribery and undue influence in a bid to reform society. He said the government is striving to establish in the country a judicial system in complete conformity with Islamic tenets to provide speedy justice to every single individual. He said our endeavor will be to establish an interest-free economic system with the help of scholars, intellectuals and (?executives).

GANDHI, OTHERS GREET HAQ ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK141017 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A number of heads of state and government have congratulated President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on the occasion of the Independence Day. In a message Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has expressed sincere hopes that relations between India and Pakistan will continue to develop to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Others, who congratulated the president, are the presidents of Indonesia, the Philippines, Cuba and the chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

NAIK ASSESSES TALKS WITH INDIA'S RASGOTRA

BK130940 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik has said that he had very useful talks with Indian Foreign Secretary M. Rasgotra during last 2 days. These talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and friendship. He was addressing a joint press conference at the Islamabad Airport prior to the Indian foreign secretary's departure for India this morning.

Naik said: We exchanged views on various international issues and matters of common interest. However, the major part of our talks was devoted to bilateral issues. He said the discussion on bilateral issues took place in light of the negotiations held between the foreign ministers of the two countries in New Delhi last January.

Naik said Pakistan had presented India with a draft of a nonaggression pact on 1 June. Toward the end of the same month, India sent its own draft of a treaty on the establishment of a joint commission. He said the Indian foreign secretary has now presented a draft of a peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. The proposals included in this draft are very extensive and cover many aspects that require examination. He expressed the hope that further talks in this regard will follow. He has accepted the Indian foreign secretary's invitation to visit New Delhi to hold further negotiations.

Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra described the talks as very useful. He said he was waiting for the resumption of talks and expressed the hope that the next round of talks would be held soon.

Further Report

BK131314 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India have described their talks in Islamabad as most useful and productive on bilateral matters and international issues of common concern. They were addressing a joint news conference at Islamabad Airport this morning before the departure of Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra for home.

Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik said during their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and cordiality, they exchanged views on a number of international issues of common interest to Pakistan and India. These discussions are of great value in facilitating better understanding of each other's perception. On many international issues their views are similar. Naik said that recent developments in Afghanistan and also the indirect talks held under the UN auspices in Geneva on the Afghanistan problem were also considered by the two sides. Both the sides reiterated their adherence to the two declarations adopted on Afghanistan by two recent conferences of the nonaligned countries.

They also discussed the tragic situation in Lebanon where Israel is committing grave aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people. They felt that very effective restraints need to be imposed on the Israeli policy of aggression and expansionism.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Niaz A. Naik said that the two sides wished that the protracted conflict should come to an end. He said both sides expressed their disappointment over lack of progress in the North-South dialogue on the economic issues. They stressed the need to launch without further delay global negotiations on international economic cooperation. Niaz A. Naik said that he was looking forward to further exchange of views with his Indian counterpart and has accepted the invitation to visit New Delhi.

Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra said the next round of talks between him and the Pakistan foreign secretary would be held before long. He was looking forward to the visit of Niaz A. Naik to New Delhi for this purpose.

S. ASIAN FOREIGN SECRETARIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

BK091300 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMn 9 Aug 82

[Text] The foreign secretaries of the South Asian countries have agreed to recommend to their foreign ministers to convene a meeting at the foreign ministers level between May and September next year to promote and strengthen cooperation. This has been stated in a joint communique issued this afternoon at the end of the third meeting of foreign secretaries of South Asian countries on regional cooperation in Islamabad.

The communique says the foreign minister of Pakistan has been requested to undertake consultations with his counterparts for fixing the date and venue of the ministerial meeting. The foreign secretaries agreed that the regular consultations would be held by the representatives of the countries of the region on matters of common interest relating to international economic issues. It was agreed to constitute a study group on sports, arts and culture.

The foreign secretaries envisaged that the working groups for cooperation in a number of areas would complete their tasks by November this year and submit their reports to the committee of the whole. The committee of the whole headed by Sri Lanka comprises senior officials of the seven countries and would meet by mid-January next.

The foreign secretaries recommended the holding of a meeting of representatives of respective national planning organizations of the seven countries in New Delhi prior to the next meeting of the foreign secretaries which would be held at Dacca in February or March next year.

HAQ DIRECTS GEARING UP OF ELECTION MACHINERY

BK161025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Election Commission had announced that a meeting of the commission is being held in Islamabad on Thursday [19 August]. In a press release the commission says that the chief election commissioner has summoned the meeting of the commission in pursuance of the president's directive to the effect that the electoral machinery should immediately be geared up and the electoral rolls updated.

It says the meeting will be attended by all members of the commission in addition to senior officers of the Election Commission Secretariate and the provincial election commissioners from the four provinces.

The meeting, to be presided over by the chief election commissioner, will deliberate on the procedure to be adopted for updating the electoral rolls and also for framing the time schedule to accomplish the task of revising the rolls as speedily and accurately as possible.

LAWYERS CONVENTION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

BK141717 Hong Kong AFP in English 1648 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Karachi, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Pakistani lawyers held a national convention here today to demand restoration of constitutional rule and an end to the five-year old martial law in the country.

A resolution passed at the convention called for restoration of the 1973 Constitution which has remained partially suspended since President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq came to power in a military coup on July 5, 1977.

The convention criticized the military regime for curtailing the power of judiciary and demanded the abolition of the summary military courts.

Delegates from some 90 bar associations from all over the country took part in the convention held under the auspices of Karachi Bar Association.

MUSAVI COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING, ECONOMY

LD152114 Tehran IRNA in English 1915 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, Aug 15 IRNA -- Prime Minister Musavi Saturday met Imam Khomeyni and presented him a report on the latest developments in the country.

After the meeting the prime minister told IRNA that the change in the venue of the up-coming non-aligned summit conference was a great defeat for Saddam Husayn and a severe blow to the Ba'thist Iraqi regime. Moreover, he added, it would damage Iraq's prestige and affect the confidence of other countries in Iraq, and would also lead to Saddam's overthrow. But Saddam was making his utmost efforts to convince the Non-aligned Movement to have the meeting of foreign ministers of member countries in Baghdad, the premier said, adding that there was a weak possibility for this meeting to be held there.

Commenting on Saddam's recent statements expressing anxiety over Iran's preparing for an all-out offensive, Musavi said that it was not a new subject, adding that when the Islamic combatants of Iran started their attack for the liberation of Khorramshahr, Saddam realised that he could not materialise his vicious schemes. Saddam knew better than anyone else that the forces of Islam would not remain silent until the downfall of the Iraqi regime, the prime minister stressed.

In response to one query put to him regarding inflation, high prices and housing problems the prime minister said that if this year's rate of inflation is compared to that of other countries it will be realized that Iran's inflation problem is under control. If we consider the price of basic necessities in this country we see that the rate of inflation amounts to 15.2 percent for the first three months of the year, whereas in Turkey and other neighboring countries, who are not involved in a war, the price increases for basic staple goods is more than 30 percent.

He continued by saying that the Islamic Republic has allocated 400 billion rials to the war effort for the current fiscal year. This amounts to two thirds of Iran's expenditure for all necessary goods purchased abroad.

Naturally, if this huge expenditure for the war, the future of the revolution and maintaining our independence were not priorities and instead we spent this money on increasing production in our factories and importing goods from abroad to fill the bazaars, we could exercise a greater control over the rate of inflation. But, the prime minister added, this policy would be against the spirit of the revolution, return us to our previous dependent status, dishonour the blood of our martyrs and ultimately destroy the idea of the Islamic Republic in the region.

In response to the question as to why the government relates all national problems to the war, the prime minister first criticised the inquiry. He then said anyone who could not understand and how the large percentage of Iran's budget being spent on the war effort affected all other sectors of national life, was deficient in analysing what is actually a very clear matter.

The prime minister said it would be better if the people and the ulema took the necessary steps to insure that the rate of inflation is kept under control. The prime minister stated that the government has and will refrain from entering into all areas of the economy as it considers the nationalisation of all sections of the economy very undesirable. He added that the rate of inflation must always be considered in the light of the ongoing war effort.

Concerning the housing issue, the prime minister said no one should underestimate how heavily this problem weighs on the country's oppressed and he cited the fact that housing is a major dilemma in all Third World countries.

Musavi then cited Iran and said that Tehran in relation to the nation was like a giant head stuck on a small body which [word indistinct] drained the energy of the body to supply its own needs. This situation he stated was a heritage of the imperial regime whereas now the government was working to develop all areas of the country with the most deprived sections receiving priority.

This, the prime minister admitted, would affect the poor of Tehran but he added that was inevitable and if the government did not pursue a policy of even-handed development on the issue of housing it would have disastrous effects in the future. He ended by saying the government was giving great attention to the housing problem and it hoped to solve it through the implementation of its ten-year programme.

NEW SITE FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT DEFEAT FOR HUSAYN

GF131353 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Holding of the Nonaligned Conference in a Place Other Than Baghdad"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the organization of the nonaligned as a political entity occurred at a time when the world was divided into two blocs, the Eastern and Western blocs. The rivalry between the superpowers in forcing Third World countries to be dependent on them so that the former could continue exploiting the latter's economic and natural resources moved a number of officials in Third World countries to correctly evaluate the main politicians of the world and to take special measures to (?reduce) their dependence on the Eastern and Western blocs.

Whether the views of the organizers of the Nonaligned Movement have been realized after so many years is another question. Nevertheless, the issue concerning the forthcoming nonaligned summit is that it has become obvious that the foundations of the Nonaligned Movement have been shaken, a development contrary to the initial rules and regulations of the movement. [sentence as heard] These principles are the cornerstone of the Nonaligned Movement and cannot be ignored. If, in the face of developments, a political movement fails to adopt a resolute and (?harmonious) position, then it will move away from its own goals and have to concede defeat.

The Nonaligned Movement faced a problem with regard to its summit scheduled for Baghdad. This problem was first raised by the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been cautioning with revolutionary determination the member countries against the dangers ever since.

It is a positive development that a number of members of the Nonaligned Movement, taking into consideration the just stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the victories achieved by the Islamic armed forces on the battlefronts, have taken steps to change their initial decision. However, this is (?not an indication) that the members of the nonaligned are determined to willingly adhere to the initial goals of the movement. In fact, is it not a shame to transfer the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement to an entity which has launched an onslaught against the Islamic Republic of Iran and violated one of the most important principles of the Nonaligned Movement? How can the Nonaligned Movement agree to a leader who has been massacring his own Muslim people through ways and means which can only be described as savage?

It is common knowledge that a civil war is continuing in Iraq today between the oppressed Muslims and a dictatorship aligned with the superpowers. The regime in Iraq was imposed on the Iraqi people through a coup directly supported by the superpowers. How can such a regime, which has no popular support, host the Nonalignment Movement in a disturbed atmosphere?

The Iraqi people are concerned that the Nonaligned Movement continues to regard the Iraqi Ba'thist regime as a member and that it has made no move whatsoever to cancel its membership in the movement. Islamic organizations in Iraq have been issuing warnings in this respect. Baghdad, on the other hand, has been displaying an insecure atmosphere regardless of the claims put forward by the Ba'thist leaders. In fact, the struggle waged to oust the dictatorship in Baghdad has developed considerably. There is no doubt that the Muslim Iraqi people will not allow the Ba'thists to remain in power any longer.

Remaining nonaligned requires adherence to a number of principles and decisions. Moving outside the framework of these principles and decisions and seeking aid from powerful countries constitute violations of the principles. By creating division in its own country and by imposing a war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime has proved it is not in solidarity with the Nonaligned Movement. In fact, it has proved it is against this movement and is acting like an aligned country. Under the circumstances, it would be tragic if the Nonaligned Movement were to yield to such a great and unbelievable defeat.

Rescuing the Nonaligned Movement from such a state of affairs is the duty of its members. The Muslim Iraqi people hope the members of the Nonaligned Movement support their legitimate struggle for liberation by expelling the Iraqi Ba'thist regime from the movement. This is but a very insignificant demand put to the nonaligned countries by the Muslim Iraqi people because their liberation struggle aimed at establishing an Islamic government has already reached its peak.

No one doubts that the Saddam regime will fall. The important thing here is that the effect the struggle of the Muslim Iraqi people and the victories the Islamic armed forces have been achieving against the satanic forces of Saddam have had on the effort made to change the venue of the Baghdad summit should not be overlooked. The decision to change the site of the conference constitutes a severe defeat for Saddam.

SHIRAZI: '5,000' IRAQIS KILLED IN OPERATION

LD132132 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Commander of the ground forces, Col Sayyad Shirazi, has announced: The combatants of Islam are ready to continue their operations against the enemy forces and by this bring our Muslim people their legitimate rights. Colonel Shirazi, while explaining the Ramadan Operation, said during the course of the fifth day of this operation, that the Saddam forces lost 650 tanks and personnel carriers and over 5,000 army men [figures as heard].

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE SUM UP FIGHTING

Communique 1,015

LD131748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Joint Communique No 1,015 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. At 1230 yesterday on one of the southern fronts, one of the helicopters belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries was hit by fire from the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The helicopter crashed inside Iraqi territory.

Periodic exchanges of fire continue on the southern fronts. The Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries are using ineffective massive fire to overcome their boundless fear and horror. The brave combatants of Islam on all fronts are using effective and accurate fire to inflict losses and casualties; they have destroyed some positions and fortifications belonging to the Saddamist mercenaries and have killed a number of their servicemen.

During the exchanges of fire carried out on the Abadan fronts yesterday, the heroes of the gendarmerie opened fire on the enemy units and positions, silencing their fire and stopping the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries' movement on the Al-Faw-Basra supply road. Exchanges of fire were also continuing on the Khorramshahr front.

The city of Abadan continues to be hit by the Saddamist criminals' long-range artillery fire yesterday. As a result, several houses were destroyed, losses were inflicted on the city's installations, several people were martyred and several were wounded.

A number of the intruding aircraft belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Army intended to violate the airspace of several border points in the south and west of the country on 12 August. However, they were forced to flee by the tactical measures of the air defense units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire were continuing yesterday on most of the country's western fronts. The combatants of Islam fired on and killed or wounded a number of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces. Two trucks and several trenches, foxholes and observation posts belonging to the Saddamists were also destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique 1,016

LD141824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,016 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its condolences on the occasion of the anniversary of the martyrdom of the founder of the J'afari sect, His Eminence Imam J'afar Sadeq, peace be upon him, to the hidden Imam and his esteemed deputy Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the martyr-nurturing community of Iran. We pray to God Almighty for the victory and glory of Islam and the Muslims.

The Islamic combatants' victorious battle with the defeated forces of Saddam, with both sides using heavy weaponry, continued in the past 24 hours in the operational regions of the western and southern fronts.

There were exchanges of fire on the country's western fronts. Our forces' superior firepower stopped the enemy's artillery fire, set on fire and destroyed a number of [words indistinct], 11 vehicles and several bunkers and observation posts and killed a number of Saddamists.

As a result of our artillery fire on enemy positions in the Valiabad, Panjwin and [words indistinct] regions, a number of enemy infantry bunkers were destroyed and their occupants were killed or injured. This also stopped the enemy forces from moving in the (Diyareh) region.

As a result of precise observation and subsequent artillery fire by the artillery unit of the ground forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one enemy ammunition dump and three guns in Valiabad and (Dareh Sheytan) were destroyed and a further three enemy guns were damaged.

Exchanges of fire in Ilam, Oasr-e Shirn and Paveh continued, with our forces having the upper hand.

In the southern operational region, while protecting their respective positions, our forces opened retaliatory fire on an enemy position across the Arvand Rud, setting on fire and destroying four armored trenches and five observation posts belonging to the Saddamists. During this operation 16 enemy soldiers were killed.

In the southern regions our forces are defending their positions valiantly. Yesterday they opened fire on the Iraqi forces' fortifications and concentrations and destroyed one ammunition dump and one 106-mm field gun emplacement and their occupants and damaged a number of enemy heavy weapons.

As a result of enemy long-range fire on Abadan residential quarters, a number of points in that city were set on fire.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique 1,017

LD151726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Communique No 1,017 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while relying on God and the all-round support of the risen and grateful community of Iran, are as ever bravely standing fast in their strong positions against the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq and will continue the battle until the destruction and defeat of the aggressive and destructive Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war is hereby brought to the attention of the dear compatriots:

Exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire were in progress on the western fronts yesterday. The return fire of the combatants of the ground forces on enemy positions destroyed a truck, a number of supply points, observation posts, trenches and fox holes of the Saddamists. A tank and three other vehicles of the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq were damaged. There is no information on the number of enemy dead and wounded.

On the southern fronts, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between the victorious combatants of Islam and the aggressive Ba'thists of Iraq. The victorious self-sacrificers of Islam continued strengthening their defensive positions and kept the movements of the Ba'thist mercenaries under control, and with their timely artillery fire, prevented enemy engineering units' activities and set alight and destroyed a number of the trenches and vehicles of the Saddamists together with their crews.

During exchanges of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the gendarmerie combatants brought the positions and personnel of the Saddamists under fire. Preventing any enemy movement or deployment, they destroyed four heavy weapons emplacements of the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq and killed or wounded about 20 of them.

Abadan was again brought under long-range enemy heavy weapons fire yesterday; one house caught fire and two persons were martyred and several others were injured in the region.

Yesterday, enemy aerial aggression in a number of western and southern border regions was repelled by the antiaircraft fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the invading planes of the aggressive army of Iraq fled without committing any crime.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN EXPOSES HUSAYN'S REMARK ON NEW OFFENSIVE

GF140648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] In light of the vicious political defeat that Saddam has suffered because the non-aligned summit will not be held in Baghdad due to the escalation of the Muslim revolutionaries' struggle in Iraq, Saddam has announced that Iran is preparing for an extensive offensive against Iraq.

In a bid to mislead the Iraqi Muslim people regarding his political defeats, he addressed a group of his defeated Ba'th army commanders and said with concern: I hereby announce that the Iraqi forces should concentrate on the fronts and should not fail to do so.

Political observers see that Saddam's statement on an Iranian offensive indicates a crisis in the Saddamist political situation inside Iraq.

QOTBZADEH TRIAL BEGINS; INDICTMENT READ

LD141128 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran, Aug 14 (IRNA) -- Trial of the former foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, started at Tehran's Evin Prison at 10:30 local time this morning. The session, presided over by the head of the military revolutionary tribunal, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshahi, started by recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Qotbzadeh, who was arrested in Tehran early last April, is accused of plotting against the Islamic Republic and Imam Khomeyni.

At the beginning of the session Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahi read out the indictment which said that Qotbzadeh was accused of leading a group to overthrow the Islamic Republic and establish in the words of the group a "true Islamic republic," collaborating with several military groups to overthrow the Islamic Republic, providing financial assistance to military groups, having had contacts with counterrevolutionary elements in Caspian area, collaborating with the heads of Qashqai tribe in Fars Province, and dispatching special envoys abroad to collect money and information for the purpose of the plot.

According to the indictment, Qotbzadeh is also accused of receiving 60,000 U.S. dollars from Hector Villalon, an Argentine businessman now residing in Paris, sending a pseudo religious man named Mehdi Mahdavi to Saudi Arabia to collect money, seeking collaboration and support of Kasam Shari'atmadari, attempting to receive arms from abroad, drawing up plans and heading the project for taking control of the headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), revolutionary committee and radio and television stations, plotting to destroy Imam Khomeyni's residence and taking measures in this connection, providing two members of his group with homes near the imam's residence, and taking measures for the release of a member of a counterrevolutionary group (Pars) through giving bribes.

After hearing the indictment, Qotbzadeh started his defense in which he said he had not the intention to overthrow the Islamic Republic or martyr Imam Khomeyni. Rather, Qotbzadeh added, the objective was to overthrow the regime and the government.

The next session of the trial will be held on Monday morning.

MUSAVI-ARDABILI DISCUSSES 'HYPOCRITES' ACTIVITIES

GF151903 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Report on the press, radio and television conference held by Chief Islamic Revolution Prosecutor Musavi-Tabrizi -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Brother Musavi-Tabrizi said that it has been over a year since the start of the armed attacks by warring and hypocrite groups. It has also been nearly 2 years that our Muslim people have been stuck with the war imposed by Iraq on top of political and economic embargos. However, irrespective of all these problems, the hezbollahi umma have been able to solve the major problems in the fields of military, economy, politics, propaganda and especially in dealing with terrorism. At present, due to the awareness and the strengthening of the revolutionary organizations, over 90 percent of the members of minigroups have been arrested and given their just rewards.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi-Tabrizi added: Eighty members of the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq] on 2 May and 10 June and another 30 on 1 August were killed, wounded or arrested in their teamhouses by the capable hands of the hezbollahi umma. The majority of the supporters and active cadres of the hypocrite, Peykar, [Feda'iyen-e Khalq] minority group, Marxist and communist workers organizations and monarchist minigroups led by Iraq were arrested. Documents discovered in the communal houses indicate that the hypocrites intended to cause explosions in [Tehran] university, the Majlis and to attack some of the Majlis deputies and officials.

Brother Musavi-Tabrizi, concluded by referring to the trial of Qotbzadeh and other elements responsible for the foiled coup attempt and said: Qotbzadeh's case is connected with his financial dealings in the Foreign Ministry and some embezzlement he did there. That is the reason for the delay of the trial, since there is need for a more accurate investigation, considering the welfare of the society.

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER KILLED -- According to an ETELA'AT correspondent, during an attack by revolution guards against a counterrevolutionary hideout, two counterrevolutionaries were killed. One of them was an important leader of the Democratic Party. A great deal of information was discovered. [Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 25 Jul 82 p 4 GF]